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Help Wanted	7 2 2 5	Teachers	7 6

Business Notices.

OFFICE FURNITURE Great Variety, manufactured by Great Variety, manufactured T. G. SELLEW. 111 Fulton-st. New York, Deaks, Library Tables, &c.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH,
A Paradise for children: sea breezes without sea-sickness.
Hay fever, catarrh and malaria cured. Use "Wards" Hay Fever Remedy. J. Mil.HATS' SON, 183 Broadway, N. Y. WATSON HOUSE, BARYLON, L. I., On the shore of the great South Bay. Sailing, fishing, boating and driving unsurpassed.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Meeting of the British Cabinet; action on the Belfast riots. = Cardinal Taschereau and the Knights of Labor. === The Pope and the Emperors. — Marriage of Nilsson. — Progress of cholera in Italy. — A large meeting of Secialists.

Domestic.-Violent storms in the West. Sea serpent alleged to have been seen off the coast of Maine. - Fresh evidence against Mrs. Robinson, the alleged poisoner, of Somerville, Mass. Proposed new nineteen-knot cruiser. Cricket match at Seabright, N. J., between Canadian and American teams. ==== Rumors that Treasurer Jordan will resign. === Report that General Butler will run for Governor of Massachusetts. Saratoga races, — Charles S, Welfe on "Prohibition in Politics," — Mrs. Shaw's

suicide at Pittsburg. CHY AND SUBURBAN.-The hearing on the Squire charges closed. === Talk of further indictments in connection with Squire's confirmation. Brooklyn man shot his wife and killed himself. Reply of General Sickles to General Meade's letter. == End of the cigarmakers' lockout. == Dinner of the Thirteen Club. == Lively discussion in the Aqueduct Board. === Gold valne of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains)at 4212d. per ounce-71.60 cents. = Stocksduil and drooping, closing feverish with some recovery.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Fair or partly cloudy, with nearly stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 89°; iowest, 72°: average, 7838°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sumser travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE n ailed to them, postpaid, for 75 centsper month, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

There is no more peace of mind for the respectable "silver-top" and swallow-tail Democracy of Massachusetts! It is removed that General Butler has decided to be their next candidate for Governor The Bay State Democrats know what that means only too well.

The eigar manufacturers have surrendered to their old employes, who were ordered out of the shops because they refused to join the Knights of Laber The men go back as union men, and presently will all be members of the International Cigarmakers' Union, in numbers about 12,000. This is a great triumph for the organized trades over the Knights of Labor, who, since the Cleveland Convention. have been hostile to the open unions. More over, the triumph has been won in one of the strongest districts of the Knights' organization, and the one in which the Home Club ring that overcame Mr. Powderly's clique at Cleveland has absolute control.

It does not seem possible to discover just what the State Department is doing in the Cutting affair. Having, a fortnight ago, peremptorily demanded from Mexico the release of the imprisoned editor, one might naturally suppose that Mr. Bayard had previously learned the exact facts in the case; but according to an apparently official statement furnished to the Associated Press, the Secretary is now engaged in finding out whether the information he acted on was correct or not. If the State Department had acted in harmony with the homely old maxim which advises: "First be sure you are right, then go ahead," it would not be engaged in backing and filling so ridiculously at the present time.

The European authorities are arresting peo ple right and left for "using seditions lan-Even poor crazy Louise Michel has been locked up again in France. As every one knows, this has not been the practice in the United States, and the Americans have been roundly condemned for their tolerance. But it remains to be seen whether the Continental practice is wiser than the American. The halter would not be tightening around the necks of the Chicago Anarchists, as it is doing to-day, were it not for the liberty of speech so long allowed them. In their own utter ances and publications previous to May last lies most of the evidence of the conspiracy which ended in the Haymarket murders. So that, if these men finally are hanged, that re sult will be largely due to the privilege of free

Before the Administration starts on its vacation, some member of it should pause in his packing to declare that the President has ence more been grossly deceived by his friends. Howry, who shot and killed Mr. Sullivan the other day in Oxford, Miss., is a United States District-Attorney appointed by Mr. d. Bullivan was a Republican, and it is said that the origin of the quarrel was political. Every one will be interested to know who saddled the Administration with Howry and to see if he is adequately punished for his erime. It is not likely that the authorities at Oxford will take any action in the case. Gen- of the Federal Government. This is the most

erally they don't act when the offender is a Democrat high in authority. But the President could at least cause a vacancy in the United States District-Afterney's office at Oxford.

The New-York baseball nine are pushing rapidly toward the coveted League trophy. A few weeks ago the local nine were so far behind that the friends of the clab were discouraged. But since then they have done wonderfully well and have steadily closed the gap between themselves and the leaders, until the club's chances for capturing the pennant are excellent. The victory over the Boston club at Boston yesterday and the unexpected defeat of the Chicago club by St. Louis place New-York and Chicago close together for second place. The Detroit club is only two games ahead, but its chances for holding that position much longer are not considered good by experts. Much will depend upon the record made by the New-Yorkers on their present tour. If they continue to play in their present form the pennant is surely theirs.

SQUIRE'S CHANCES WITH THE GOVERNOR. Mayor Grace's duty in the matter of the charges against Commissioner Squire is clear enough, and he needs no urging to do it. I he were equally disposed to do his duty is everything that comes up before him, he would be a truly useful official. That his motives in this proceeding are wholly reprehensible, and that purposes of revenge, malice and ambition wholly overshadow any such worthy object as the purification of the municipal service are unfortunately too true. Squire's lawyers were entirely accurate in saying tha not the least damaged man, as a result of this hearing, is the Mayor of the city himself. It has been demonstrated by the evidence of his own friend and partner, to say nothing of the testimony given by Squire's deputy and the witness Louth, that he has been animated by a virdictive determination to get the Boston adventurer out of office by any means, no snatter how discreditable, not because Squire was an injury to the public service, not because he had made a wicked compact with Flynn, but imply because Mayor Grace wanted the office for one of his own men who would serve him with the blind devotion of his \$25,000 Chamberlain

But the one fact necessary to prove the case against Squire has been admitted. He wrote the letter. There can be no defence to that so far as his utter unfitness for any place of trust is concerned. What he offers as an explanation only nails the lid upon his coffar If what he says is true he was half a rogue and all a fool. That combination is not wanted by the people of the greatest city in America for the head of the most important branch of its service.

A deep apprehension exists in the public mind as to the action of the Governor upor Mayor Grace's report. Far more encourage ment for the hope that he will rid us of the tool he has used for his personal and partisan schemes is to be derived from his well-known astuteness than from his good reputation The hearing has been faulty, and has ender just as Squire's lawyers intended it should end They deliberately planned to force the Mayo either to grant them an adjournment until the criminal trial was ended, thus gaining what ever advantage its vicissitudes might bring or to compel him to close the case without submitting their defence. They were pleased when Mr. Grace chose the latter course, and repose great confidence in their ability to convince the Governor that he cannot pass upor an ex parte case. Perhaps they know then man. Perhaps this excuse will be regarded as a sufficient loop-hole to enable him to escape from his responsibility. But in that event the Governor's political future will be runed.

MEXICOS PEACE PROPOSAL.

The Administration is reported to have ac the address being changed as often as desired, eepted an invitation to send a special envoy suggested through the American Minister that as the questions which have arisen respecting Cutting and Rasures turn upon the interpretation of Mexican statutes, a distinguished lawyer should be instructed to confer with the Attor nev-General of the Mexican Republic with a view to effecting an amicable settlement of all matters now at issue. The Administration is believed to have acted favorably upon this proposal. The sudden departure of ex-Senator McDonald for Washington in response to a summers from the State Department tend to confirm these reports and to designate him as the special envoy who will be sent to Mexico. This will be a very sensible proceeding on the part of the Administration and the ex-Senator will be a most competent diplomatiagent to report on the legal merits of the case Under existing treaties with Mexico the Americar Government is under moral obligations to have recourse to agbitration and every honorable expedient for the maintenance of peace These engagements will be discharged if so eminent a lawyer as Mr. McDonald be sent to the City of Mexico to confer with the State and Law Departments.

There are two questions which the specia envoy will be required to investigate. First whether Cutting has been legally arrested tried and sentenced under Mexican statutes: secondly, whether the proceedings are in violation of generally recognized principles of international law. Under the first head we are confident that the Mexican officials will prove their ease. Even if Cutting has been prosecuted for publishing the libel in Texas, rather than for circulating it in Mexico, the statute con ferring upon the courts jurisdiction over cer tain offences committed on foreign territory would justify the action of the court. Under Mexican law he was liable to prosecution fo writing and printing the libel in Texas; but is the statute so widely at variance with infer national usage that his release can be legally demanded? The Mexican authorities, we apprehead, will have no great difficulty in provinthat the American principle of restricting legul proceedings to the territorial jurisdiction when the offence is committed is not universally recognized The Belgian, French and Italia codes embody provisions similar to this Mex ican statute; and there are British presedent also that may be cited in support of the same view. The principle that a criminal must be prosecuted where he commits his crime has received the sauction of American law, but can not be said to be a well established canon of international law.

Ex-Minister Foster, who speaks authori tatively on Mexican affairs, states that this provision of the code has been in operation for some time and that its enforcement cannot be a new matter to the Department of State He cites a dispatch from the diplomatic corres pondence of 1880 describing the trial of ; Mexican for a murder committed in Texas-The State Department can hardly expect by sheer bluster to compel the Mexican Legislature to repeal this law and to accept the American doctrine. The mission of the special envoy, however, and a frank discussion of the questionat issue may lead to the passage of an ac whereby offences committed by foreign citizencan be transferred from the local tribunals to Federal courts and thus left to the discretion

favorable result that can be reasonably ex pected from the Mexican complications.

PROBABLE CALLS FOR BONDS.

The call for bonds does not imply, as some suppose, a change of policy by the President since his pocket veto of the Morrison resolution. The position he then took was, not that ro redemption of bonds with the Treasury surplus was desirable, but that the Administration itself should be intrusted with discretion to determine when calls for bonds could safely be made, and to expend only so much of the surplus as could be safely expended. It was by no means supposed that there would be no redemption of bonds during the year, if the resolution should be defeated. On the contrary, it was certain that the President would reduce the debt as far as possible, and would keep the surplus as low as seemed to him consistent with safety, in order to help his party in elections this fall.

The call for \$10,000,000, therefore, implies no more than this, that in the judgment of the department the surplus September 15 will be large enough to warrant a disbursement of \$10,000,000 without risk. From the Treasury point of view, the fact that most of the bonds to be redeemed are already held on deposit for banks, so that the money paid for them will only go into the trust funds and not out of the Tieasury, is an important one. Knowing beforehand just how many of the bonds called are thus held, the Treasury can judge better than the public whether its surplus is likely to be affected by any particular call. But the public is justified in presuming that only about \$2,000,000 of the bonds payable September 15 will be found elsewhere than in the Treasury vaults. On that supposition, the disbursement of so small an amount will not affect matters perceptibly.

At some time during this fiscal year, the Treasury is in any case required to take in about \$40,000,000 of the bonds for the sink ing fund. It is likely to have the surplus for their redemption before January 1, rather than in the latter half of the fiscal year, and political reasons justify the expectation that all the bond calls that are considered safe will be made not exceeding \$10,000,000 in amount, withi the next four months. The effect upon the money market will be inconsiderable, but the President doubtless reasons that it will help his party if he shows a disposition to comply as far as he can with its declared wishe.

YOUNG MEN IN POLITICS.

The demand for "young men" to take an active part in political affairs is based on the supposition that young men are more enthusiastic, more patriotic, and more unselish than those who have lost in long years of business cares and by hard experience the generous in-spirations and impulses of youth. In New-York City, however, certain young men have taken hold of the management of political affairs with altogether too much vigor. These young mer have many characteristics in common. They are all bright, superficially at least. They are all unscrupulous, they are all self-seeking, they are all audacious. They have no idea of pol ties except the scheming to obtain money power for themselves or their faction. they have any ideas of morality they leave them at home when they go on political mis -ions. Some of them have opinions as to ob taining possession of public property that would disgrace a sneak thief. They are young in years, but have a cynician, a disbelief in the existence of honor, a mercenary spirit which ourscore years of hardening experiences could

when he began to wield political influence. He died at the age of thirty-eight years, yet he had or years debauched the public service, readered the city's greatest department the prey of dishonest contractors, had trained up associateof equal unsempulousness, and only saved himself by death from complete disgrace, if not

necessive heads of the Department of Public Works have been his accomplices in dishonor able schemes for money making. His only conception of patriotion is a leech's conception of its duty to man-to suck out sustenance. Corauption is the basis of this bright young man's prosperity. Rollin M. Squire considers himself a young

man. Yet he is an acknowledged party to a vile compact, executed or unexecuted, to deliver millions of dollars of the city's money to a contractor's use. He with Thompson and Flyna —the Ferdinand Wards of politics—made a tri-convirate of "young men in politics" the like of whom the city will probably not soon see

Another class of "young men in politics" is equally keen-witted, more honest as to money matters, but equally unscrupulous in political dealing and almost as low in the conception of public duty. Such young men under the patron age of wealthy and ambitious leaders have obtained high public office. "Friday" Ivins, who cometted so lightly with the city's plunderers and advised the conspirators to be careful lest their exposures should bejone themselves, is of this class, and not a few others have gathered about Mayor Grace and become his willing aids in his selfish schemes.

What this city needs at present is not more young men in politics of the class which has been developed of recent years, but a few mature men with some old-fashioned ideas of honesty and public morality.

IRON CONSUMPTION AND THE TARIFF.

So long as our demag gues in Congress and chewhere pretend that industries are depressed because the tariff closes foreign trackets to their products, or because the country has not money enough, it is pertinent to prove that the people are consuming of the products of their own industries more largely than ever before Let from and steel be taken as an illustration. The production of pig iron, according to the statistics of the American Iron and Steel Association, during the twelve months ending June 30 was 5,333,253 tons of 2,000 pounds each. That is the greatest quantity ever produced in his country in any fiscal year, the nearest angrouch being 5,178,122 net tons in 1882-183. In addition, however, there were consumed in this country of dome-tic production 222,495 tons from the product of previous years, the stocks on hand having been reduced by that quantity from June 30, 18-5, to June 30, 1886. This makes the quantity of fron consumed of some production no less then 5.555,748 net ons, or more than 185 pounds per capita, a quantity considerably larger than has been conomed in any previous year,

But an important part of the consumption is supplied by imports from abroa. The imports during the year ending June 30, of quan-

tities officially reporte	al, were as	follows:
	1885 86	1894-185.
Pig iron, th	693,149,760	240,888,160
scrap from and steel, fb	119,225,520	54,110,160
Hails, fron and stee', lb	23,535,680	0,414,720
Manufed iron and steel, 15	589,116,678	435,086,093
Fin plates, 15	572,252,699	507,154,985
Total imports, 15	1,990,290,887	1,347,010,668
Home preduction, th,	10,606,506,000	9,179,226,000

last year, exclusive of exports, more than 218.36 pounds per capita, of which, as before, 185 pounds were of domestic production, and 33.36 pounds imported. The imports have been much larger, especially in the years 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883. But so greatly has the home production increased that the aggregate consumption is undoubtedly greater than it has been in any previous fiscal year. In 1882-'83 the aggregate of domestic production and known imports amounted to 13,132,885,507 pounds, but there was an increase in the stocks of pig iron on hand from the beginning of 1882 to the close of 1883, the amount of which for the fiscal year is not precisely known, but probably exceeded 200,000 tons. This would reduce the actual consumption, exclusive of exports, to about 12,933,000,000 pounds in that fiscal year, while in 1885-'86 the aggregate, including decrease of stocks, was 13,101,786,-337 pound. And as to the exports it is enough to say that the officially reported quantity in 1883 amounted to only 21,932,936 pounds, and in 1886, more articles being reported by weight, to 47,477,921 pounds, while the value of all iron and steel exported in 1883 was \$16,092, 353, and in 1886 only 15,745,569. The quantities are evidently so insignificant in comparison with the difference in consumption that it is

net worth while to be more particular. With the largest consumption of iron and steel in any year of its history, the county imported remarkably small quantities of manufactured iron and steel, excepting in two forms, tin plates and wire rods, of which the import were the largest ever known. Of raw and scrap iron and steel, the imports were 402,500 net tons, against 571,517 in 1882-'83, so that the proportion of raw iron drawn from foreign ources of supply has greatly decreased. Of unported rails only 10,507 tons came in last year, against 95,000 in 1883 and over 300,000 in each of the years 1881 and 1882, Of manufactnred iron in other forms, exclusive of tin plates, the imports last year were about 589,000,000 pounds, including 303,000,000 pounds wire rods, but in 1883 they were about 988,000,000 pounds. The imports of tin plates, however, were larger than ever before, amounting to more than 572,000,000 pounds.

It seems not out of place to contrast the effect of two distinct national policies, as tested in the treatment of two branches of industry. Twenty years ago this country imported 118,000 tons of rails and 111,000,000 pounds tin plates. At that time practically all the tin plates used were imported, but there were made in this country 431,000 tons of rails. The imports rapidly increased for a time, reaching 530,000 tons of rads in 1872, against 1,000,000 of home production, so that over a third of the supply was imported. The imports of tin plate in that year reached 181,000,000 pounds, Pres ently steady and continued protection for rail makers began to have an effect. Last year there were produced in this country 1,329,608 tons of Bessemer steel rails, besides some open hearth and some iron rails, while there were imposted only 10,507 tons. But the production of tin plates was not protected, and the country produces not a single pound, while it imports 572,000,000 pounds. The country has deliberutely chosen to be dependent upon foreigners for the supply of tin plates into which more than 286,000 tons of iron are manufactured With a sufficient protective duty, this country could as readily and surely make every pound of tin plates and wire rods as it now supplies substantially its entire con-umption of radroad

SCARLATINA FROM MILK.

A remarkable outbreak of scarlatina in certain streets of London has been directly raced to milk furnished from a single farm. In a similar investigation a few years ago a contagious fever was shown to have been origmated in a dairy-farm, where the milk-pans were washed with water taken from a contaminated eistern. The disease was found only in those houses on certain streets which were supplied with milk from this farm. In the cent instance sea latina has been traced or Dr. Klein to one or two cows, which were ound to have diseased udders. The milk was affected with the germs of disease in the process of milking, and then became a vehicle to spreading it from house to house. Dr. Klein acceeded in producing the disease artificially by inoculating four calves with matter taken from the cows. The calves manifested all the characteristic symptoms of human scarlatina,

These facts, which we find in a condensed form in a London letter to Science, enlarge the scope of previous investigations of sanitary experts in this field. Milk is shown to be not only a disease-carrier, but also a germ-multipher. The sores on the cows were not considered serious at the dany-farm, yet minute particles from them communicated the disease to a large number of families. This seems to be a conclusive proof that milk is a good medium for the multiplication of the germs of a contagious disease.

Attorney-General Garland has been writing a etter explaining why J. B. Hill was removed from the United States Marshalship for the Eastern Dis-trict of North Carolina. And now will Mr. Garland been removed from the Attorney-General's office ?

In some verses called "Retrospection" Rollin M. Squire once declared that he could

Of innocence and truth,
Ere manbood's iron crown was pressed
Upon the brow of youth.

If he can still do this he is a lucky man, Any recent retrospection that he may indulge in would contain extremely small ingredients of innocence and truth. When he revises these lines he might wisely substitute for "manhood's iron crown" the words "crown of thorns wora by a public officer who sold himself to a political boss,"

The Troy Times fails to understand just what a Prohibition candidate for Congress in the Rensselacr-Washington district can do, "beyond helping the Democrats in the Congressional contest." Well, isn't that enough? Is this the first time The Times has found a Prohibition candidate playing the part of a deputy Democrat?

Commenting upon the decision of the Republican Committee not to call a State Convention, The

This is well said. The fact that there is not to be a Convention this year ought to prompt our party friends in every district to work so hard that the absence of the usual general gathering shall have no disastrous effect. To the cry of "a Republican majority in the Lth Congress," " a Republican majority in the next Legislature," let us all push things in the coming campaign.

If Mr. Garland from Hominy Hall were to tele graph to Secretary Bayard: "Take the advice of an old poker player in this Mexican business; blaff doesn't pay "; the effect would be electricindeed, almost Pan-Electric.

Our vigorous and excellent contemporary, The Mail and Express, reaps the reward of skilful management by going on from strength to strength. A year ago its increasing circulation caused it to add to its generous equipment two of Hoe's best presses, and now for the same good reason it has ordered still another press that will print and fold 60,000 This makes the total consumption during the copies of the four-page Mail and Express an hour, or in 1884.

30,000 copies per hour of its eight-page issue. Our contemporary commands success by deserving it. Bright, newsy, trustworthy, under the editorship of Major Bundy, it fills its important field with ability and fidelity.

Oh my! how sad! Ex-Collector Hedden in Lis letter of resignation to the President gives as one of his reasons for wishing to retire, that "my course has been the source of persistent misrepresentation and hostile attacks from Republican journals which otherwise have supported your Administration."

Syracuse and Utica papers record the appearance in those cities of a gentleman who carries a badge on his cap inscribed with the legend:

Chief Capta'n, His Satanic Majesty Lucifer, Damna-tion Army and Navy, War Cry Life, Ha! Ha! His Infernal Highness, Satan.

The mission on which this person is travelling through the State is not stated, but it is probable that he is engaged in feeling the Democratic pulse with a view of deciding whether or not it is wise to hold a Democratic State Convention for the purpose of nominating a man for Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Republicans to beat.

"Another Southern Democratic Convention," exclaims the delighted Evening Post, "has indorsed the President in unmistakable terms." So then The Post thinks that the taking of Holland by the Dutch was an achievement to be pointed to with pride. Men and brethren, when a Democratic newspaper thinks it is necessary to direct attention to the fact that a Democratic Convention has indorsed a Democratic President, isn't it rather a "give-away" for the President?

PERSONAL.

The Right Rev. Robert Kestell Cornish, Bishop of Madagascar, is in San Francisco collecting funds for missionary work.

The Chevalier Von Hesse Wartegg will presently leave Cape May for a tour in South America. passengers aboard the Aurania, which sailed a week ago for Liverpool.

Professor George W. Harris, of the Cornell University Library, is taking a vacation at Block Island. Justice Blatchford, of the Supreme Court, is seeking

cool comfort in New-Hampahire. Mr. Sydney Dickinson, the well-known Boston art

eritic, will lecture on "Art and Travel in Europe" Elisha Kent Kane, who is a Prohibitionist candidate for the Assembly in McKean County, Pennsylvania, is a

son of the late General T. L. Kane and nephew of the famous Arctic explorer whose name he bears. Secretary Endicott arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel late Thursday night from Washington and left there early resterday morning for Watch Hill, where he will take a few days' recreation in the company of Secretary Man-

Mrs. George E. Cooke, of Louisville, Kr., is spending her spare time at Cape May embroidering a superb altar cloth for Calvary Church. Louisville, the paster of which is Mr. Minnigerode, son of the noted Dr. Minnigerode, of Richmond, a cousin of Prince Bismarck.

Senator Biackburn is said to wear more jewelry than any other member of Congress.

The gorgeous gaia-sleighs of the late King of Bavaria

The late Sir John Anderson invented for the British Government machinery which reduced the cost of make ing bullets from \$1.25 to eleven cents per thousand, and of bayonets from \$1.87 to sixty-two cents each, but never made anything out of it beyond his salary of PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—In view of the many sensa-

tional reports regarding the health of Mr. Joseph W. prexel, which have been unblished of late, Messrs. Drexel & Co. cabled to ascertain the true condition of the matter and to-day they received the following re-ply: "Mr. J. W. Drexei telegraphs us from Munich all well. Leaving for Salzburg and Insbruck."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is learned from a paragraph in The Buffulo Express that "some of those that do [play poker] wish they didn't." In virtue of this confession The Express will receive the requisite sympathy.

Monti Montgomery is a young man with a heart, and he other morning he appeared at the club greatly dethe otder morning he appeared at the club greatly de-jected. "What's the matter, old man i" asked Roberts, a man

what's the mater, who said, mourafully:
"I am bwoken hearted," he said, mourafully:
"No! You don't say! How did the fracture occur?"
"Well, don't you know, I have been devoting myself me time to Miss Richesse, and lawst night I pwoposed,
"" you know."

The French trade with South America is said to tieth of that is done with all the French colonies to-

gether.

The money value of a mustache in St. Louis may be practical joke and brought suit for damages to that

xira and look as pretty as you can.
Waiter girls—is the buiter bad again I
"No, the meat's fough."—[Omaha World.

Moncure D. Conway has prepared a lecture on

'Adam's Third Wife." Adam is having as hard luck as the late "Ned Buntline." A colored man on whose head the snows of many

W-what's de matter wid you I' asked the old man as

"Wwhat's de matter wid you!" asked the old man as he looked up.
"Your nelon is green," replied one.
"Gen'len, and any of you 'quainted wid my nabits!" ne senerely continued.
No one was.
"Pen you hold on a bit. When you has got to know me you may dishiver dut it am my habit at dis sezun of de y'ar to come down on de ma'ket an' select a green watermelyon an' devour it to git my stomach toned up

fur de campaign."

And he went coolly to work and got himself outside of everything but the rinds, and those he gnawed so close that nothing was left for the boys.—[Detroit Free Press.] Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac" has

been translated into the Chinese. Four copies of the new version were sent lately from China to London. "We ought to have a pleture of Cotting in the paper while this Mexican muss is on hand," observed the ed-ture of an "illustrated." paper to the foreman. "That's so," was the roply; "but we have used all the cuts we have except one."

" What is that i"
" Old Blixen, who was hung about six years ago."
" Has that never been used since i"

" No."
" Well, run that in and label it A. K. Cutting."-[Pitts-burg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The greatest charity that a pious Mosiem can leave in his thirsty land is a drinking fountain; the greatest charity one can set up in this land is a free library or a

CLE VELAND "STOOPS TO CONQUER."

From The Galecaton News (Dem.)

When President Cleveland stoops from his accustomed attitude to conclinate the darry farmers, it must be assumed that he has a powerful motive. If that motive is popularly and votes, it will be interred that he is seeking re-election. No other reason presents itself with sufficient force to account for the inconsistency in one so conspicuous for disregarding special interests.

From The New York Most and Express.
THE THIBUNE's special cable dispatches from Salzburg
live a graphic picture of the remarkable and pleasant
pisode of international good-will at that place. It

THE PRESIDENTIAL BACKBONE RELAXING. Prom The Hartford Post.

It is a little tough for the independent Mugwumpites to insist that the President signed the River and Harbor and Oleomargarine bill "against his convictions." It knecks the underpluning from out that "grand, resolute character," etc.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP. From The Classiand Leader.

A war with Mexico would cost the Nation from five handred to one thousand million dollars, and make about one hundred thousand widows and orphans.

TURNING ROSWELL P. FLOWER'S PLANK. TURNING ROSWELL P. FLOWER'S FLANK. From The St. Louis Globs Democrat.

Daniel Magone—known in New-York pointies as howling Dan Magone—has been appointed Collector of Customs in New-York. Mr. Magone thus finds his reward for the service he rendered. Mr. Cleveland. In fixhting Roswell P. Flower when It looked as if that gentleman had a majority of the New-York Convention in his favor. SICKLES ANSWERS MEADE.

REPLY TO THE LETTER TO COL BENEDICE

QUOTING MEADE'S OWN TESTIMONY AND REPORT TO REPUTE HIS STATEMENTS. General Daniel E. Sickles yesterday submitted to the public through the press a statement in reply to the criticisms of his conduct in the battle of Get-

tysburg contained in a recently published letter of General Meade addressed to Colonel Benedict, of Burlington, Vt., and bearing date March 16, 1870. General Henry E. Tremain, the seulor aide of Sickles at Gettyaburg, to-gether with General Charles K. Graham, of his gether with General Charles A. staff, were present by invitation during the staff, were present by invitation during the delivery of the narrative. in order to refresh his memory where necessary and to confirm his

recollection as to specific details.

General Sickles prefaced his story by an expression of regret at the publication of the letter after its author was dead. He said that some of his friends had doubted the authenticity of the document, but the high character of Colonel Benedict and others connected with its publication removed all doubt on that point. He assumed, furthermore, that inasmuch as the letter is re-ferred to by Colonel Benedict as "confidential," the family and friends of General Meade have sanctioned the course taken.
"General Meade is altogether mistaken," said General

Sickles, "in speaking of charges and insinuations and attacks having been made against him by me. I have never spoken of his conduct at Gettysburg, except in my testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War in February, 1864. General Meado's testimony was given the following mouth with full knowledge of all my statements, and he contradicted none; nor have they been contradicted by him or any one clee officially committee justified me and censured General made protests against the statements set forth in his report of that battle. General Slocum, speaking of the report, says that the statements contained therein 'are in lirect contradiction of the facts as set forth in the reports of General Geary and General Williams.' The last named officer, who was in temporary command of the Twelfth Corps, complained because the operations of the first division of that corps had been ignored as well as 'the splendid conduct of General Greene's brigate, which held our entrenched line on the right," which neld our entrenched line on the right, while credit had been given for Greene's fight to Geary's division, which was not fight in the fight at all. General Williams, referring to General Meade's official report, says: 'I confess to have read that part of his official report relating to the Twelfth Corps with a mixed feeling of astonishment and regret." "As is well known, General Meade was drawn to Gettysburg because Lee had chosen it as his place of

concentration, and because Buford and Reynolds ac-cepted battle there. I moved my corps from Emmettaburg to Gettysburg, tweive miles, on the afternoon of July 3, to help Howard, after Reynolds fell. At 9 o'clock that night I wrote General Meads asking his approval of my march without orders and urging him to come to Gettysburg, describing it as 'a good place to fight a battle,' and pointing out to him that his weakest point would be on his left. After reconnoitering the position he frequently spoke of it as no place to fight a battle,' and as late as the night of July 2, after 20,000 Union soldiers had fallen, and when the council of war had recommended the continuance of the struggle there, General Slocum represents General Meale as saying: 'Well, gentlemen, the question is settled; we will remain here, but I wish to say I consider this no place to fight a battle. General Meado seemed afterward to manifest resentment against every corps commander who had been instrumental in the choice of Gettysburg as our battle field. He owed his splendid position there to Buford, Reynolds and Howard, aud the divisions of Wadsworth, Doubleday and John C. Robinson. Yet all were dismissed with the scantical recognition. Howard, however, received the thanks of Congress for the choice of our position on Cometerf Ringe, the Gibraltar of Getfyaburg. Nevertheless neither Howard nor Slocum was welcome in Meater army and both sought service in the West under Sherman, where they gained so much distinction.

"General Meade was surprised by the attack of

Longstreet on the left. Buford's division of cavalry, which held the Emmettsburg road and covered our left flank including Round Top, was withdrawn together with Geary's division of infantry. Thus weakened I was left to resist the formidable attack of Lee's right flank. The first support I received was Barnes's division of the Fifth Corps, which did not get into position until after 5 o'clock, two hours after the fight began. The Comte de Paris, in his critical history, says of the with frawal of B ford's division; 'One of those blunders that frequently occur on the battledeld was the means of compromising the safety of the Federal lines just in that part which will be the first to be menaced. Buford alone covered this flank. Meade only learned this fact at 1 o'clock. He immediately directed Pleasanton not to strip him catirely, but it is too late; Buford is gone. Merritt, who is coming from Emmettsburg, is still far away. "And what did she say !"

"Not a deucid word, don't you know; she just wing one of those hawwid chestnut bells on me and walked away with that wascaity and fwesh Lieutenant who has been powelling around faw the lawst month, don't you parture of Buford, decided in order to ward off all surparture off Buford, decided in order to ward off all surparture off Buford in order to ward off all surpart and Sickles has therefore only the skirmisher; The French trade with South America is said to skirmishers to advance as far as the Emmettsburg road, amount to \$200,000,000 a year. Less than one-twenty and the Sickles, whose military instinct has fathomed the enemy's intensions, justly suspecting that Lee's main effort would shortly be directed against The son of one of the highest personages attached to that portion of the Federal line which he spanish Court in Paris has fied from the paternal been entrusted to him, pushes forward reconnoissance which reveal the presence of a numerous enemy who has masked his movements, preparing to of the attack with which he believes himself menaced, has requested Meade to send him fresh instructions. Receiving no reply he retires to headquarters for the purpose of obtaining them. He requests his chief either to ascertain for himself the hecessity for making this movement or to send denoral Warren to settle the matter in his piace. Meade being under the impression, no doubt, that the attack of the enemy would not be aimed at his left declined either to leave his headquarters or to separate himself from General Warren. "Continuing, General Sickles said: "Unfortunately General Meade's whole attention tactically was fixed upon his right flank. He did not believe that the enemy would attack his left, although both Hamcock and myself had pointed out to him the fact that his left was his vulnerable polot for an attack. But Meade did not fixe Gettysburg as a battlefield and wanted to get away; hence we can understand, and in no other way, the withdrawal of Geary and Buford from the left and his failure to send timely reinforcements. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of July 2, a few mements before Longstreet opened the assault, Meade telegraphed to Halleck. 'If satisfied the enemy he endeavoring to move to my rear I shail fall back to my supplies at Westminister.' He had afterady sent Bufort there. General Affeed Pleasantot, Meade's chief of cavairy, states that in the afternoon of July 2. General Meade 'gave me an order to get all the cavairy and artillery I could at soon as possible and take up a position in the rear to cover the retreat of the army from Gettysburg. I was of the attack with which he believes himself menaced,

and without definite matriculous, all was different on the stide of the enemy. From early morning General Lee with its liciticants and his staff were in the saddle carefully reconnolitering our left and making elaborate preparations for the assault. General Lee promulated his order of battle, placed his infantry and artiflery in position and designated the divisions of the centre and left to support Longstreel's assault. These dispositions made by General Lee were disclosed by reconnoiseances by General Brisay, one of the greatest soldiers produced by Pennsylvania, and who commanded my left division. To his vigitance and maering inditary lutuition General Meade owel thingly warnings again and again repeated by myself and General Tremain as my sonlor alde, of the enemy's imperiling the left flank of our army. All admonitions were unheeded, derided! General Meade declined to accept any suggestion that his left was in danger of attack. When the battle of July 2 becan General Meade was in consultation with his corps commanders and I was called from the front to attend. Finding myself lift the presence of an enemy preparing for attack, I asked to be excussed, but was peremptority ordered to repair to headquarters. The report of his adde that I was momentarily expecting an engagement was disregarded. White I was on my way to headquarters the battle was opened by the enemy. General Meade net me at the door of his house and excusing me from dismoniture authorized me to return to my command and said that he would follow immediately. This was at 3 o'clock General Meade soon after met me at the front and witnessed Meade soon after met me at the front and witnessed meaded for instructions, General Tremain and Colonel Moore, my alies, had been sent again and again to General Meade kout attend the council of war, I had become wearied of so many visits to headquarters. Besides my own repeated requests made in person to General Meade with reports of the enemy's movements of our left, and with urgent representations from me of

seven years after the battle as he was in dealing with the I'weith Corps movements in hasolicial report of the battle. I have already reported General Whilame's comment where he exclaims, 'I have read General Meade's report of the operations of the Tweith Corps with astonishment and regret. 'I may be permitted to chare this astonishment and regret when I read General Meade's report of the operations of the Tdiril Corps General Meade's report of the operations of the Tdiril Corps General Meade to be Hancock's loft; his left on Round Top which I pointed out.' To this answer: First, this statement is contradicted by General Meade's official